

Chapter 12 Guided Reading

Mongol Eurasia and Its Aftermath – 1200 to 1500

Identify the following terms. All terms must be handwritten. Answers to questions/tasks may be hand-written in the space provided. Undecipherable handwriting will receive no credit.

Note, an identification is not simply a definition. It is rather a description pertaining to terms, individuals, places, empires, documents, etc. A proper identification will place a term in its historical context and elaborate as to that term's particular place/importance.

Terms

1. Steppes
2. Nomadism
3. Khan
4. Shamanism
5. Bubonic plague
6. "Great Pandemic"
7. Tax farming
8. 'The Mongol Yoke'
9. Tsar
10. Teutonic Knights

Empires / Kingdoms

11. Il-khan Empire
12. Khanate of the Golden Horde
13. The Jagadai Khanate
14. The Yuan Dynasty

Individuals / Peoples

15. Genghis Khan (Temujin)
16. The Mongols
17. Great Khan Ogodei
18. Marco Polo
19. Timur (Tamarlane)
20. Ibn Khaldun
21. Nasir al-Din
22. Alexander Nevskii, Prince of Novgorod

23. The Ottomans

24. The Mamluks

Complete the following questions/tasks. Make sure to provide details.

1. Mongol troops had a decided technological advantage over their enemies. Describe the components of this technological advantage and how they enabled the Mongols to conquer such an enormous territory.
2. The Mongols presided over a vast cultural exchange across geographic and religious borders. What were the important intellectual developments that Europe owed to Mongol influence?
3. Discuss the effects of Mongol domination on Russia with emphasis on how it shaped Russia's history.
4. Describe in detail the knowledge and skills that the Mongol Empire spread across Eurasia. How did the Mongols integrate different cultural and intellectual traditions?
5. What tensions were there between the Mongols and the Muslims?